Amrisements.

EDEN MUSEE-Concert THEATRE- 8:39 His Absent Boy GARRICK THEATRE \$ 25 The Squire of Dame GRAND OPERA HOUSE S The Two Orphans. HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-8:15-The Heart of

HOYT'S THEATRE-\$:30-A Black Sheep. IRVING PLACE THEATRE-8:15-Der Kinder der Ex-KOSTER & BIAL'S S-Vaudeville.

LYCEUM THEATRE-8:15-The Prisoner of Zenda MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-2-8-Circus. METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-8-Romeo et Juliette NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Day and Evening-OLYMPIA-S:15 - Marguerite.

PALMER'S THEATRE-S:15-Madame Sans Gene. PASTOR'S-12:30 to 11 p. m .- Vaudeville PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE-12-12 midnight-

STANDARD THEATRE-8:15-Chimmle Fadden STAR THEATRE-8-The Last Stroke. TROCADERO MUSIC HALL-S: 15-Vaudeville.
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TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

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New-Dork Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1896.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Cortes election took place in the Spanish possessions; there were disturbances Province of Barcelona; a light vote was polled in Cuba, there being the candidates of only one party in the field. - King George, of Greece, entertained the men who took part in the Olympic games, at a banquet in the palace, and made a most appropriate address. banquet was given in Venice in honor of the German Emperor and Empress.

DOMESTIC.-Field Marshal Yamagata was met by the Governor's staff at Niagara Falls, who welcomed him to the State, === Chief Arthur addressed a large meeting of locomotive engineers at Port Jervis, N. Y. - Colonel R. G. Ingersoli addressed the congregation of the Militant Church in Hooley's Theatre, Chicago. Two Republican State conventions in Alabama have been avoided by a compromise between the leaders

Ballington Booth issued a statement giving in detail the reasons for their leaving the Salvation Army. ==== The Vanderblit party returned from its visit to the Pacific coast, and Mr. Depew talked about the trip. ____ The McKinley League issued an address to Republicans, assailing the Platt Ring, and declaring McKinley to be the logical candidate of the party for the Presidency. == The Rev. T. J. Lee, of Newark, replied to his critics as to his publication of his discovery regarding the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan's Easter sermon. Dr. Morgan, in his sermon at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, made no reference to the matter. ____ The discovery of a

valuable mineral in New-Jersey was announced.
THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair and warmer; southerly winds. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 57 degrees; lowest, 48; average,

The Morgan incident cropped out in a variety of ways yesterday, though no reference to it was made in the pulpit of the Church of the Heavenly Rest. The officers of that church profess the fullest confidence in their rector, and the church as a whole will doubtless stand by him devotedly. The Rev. Mr. Lee made mention of the matter in his sermon last evening, and defended the course he had taken icly exposing Dr. Morgan's offence. It is gratifying to know that he has been warmly ded by some of his brethren in the ministry, and it is certainly foolish for any one to suppose that he was animated by any desire for personal advancement in what he did.

There has not been much weather to brag of for several weeks past, but the signs are multiplying that spring has at last come. The first ndays of April have certainly been litshort of perfection, especially for the great number of people who wish to get out of doors on the day of rest, and several days last week We may not be entirely "out of the woods" yet, and another snowfall, after our recent experience, would hardly cause surprise; but fine days must soon be the rule rather than the exon. A glance at the boulevards, drives and parkways yesterday was sufficient to disthe idea that has lodged in some minds that the "bicycle craze" was a temporary affair. The "wheel" is assuredly more popular then ever, and the need of more good roads and paths for the army of cyclists is becoming apparent every day.

Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth have at length ne to the point of making a full statement of their troubles with the Salvation Army and their refusal to take further orders from the international headquarters in London. It may fittingly be termed their declaration of indedence, more especially since there is dexusly woven into it a sentence from a more famous document bearing that title. It appears from this statement that friction between the Army in this country and the head centre on the other side of the ocean had been of long standing before the open rupture occurred. Even ng the visit of General Booth he found much fault with the way in which things were manhere, especially with the use of the Stars Stripes by the Salvationists, and subsenumerous attempts were made to reet the American commanders' liberty of and impeach their judgment. That a it is, in these circumstances, a striking coinci-should occur was inevitable, if this dence to say the least, that England's vast sur-

ever that General Booth had set himself up as an autocrat and dictator in a way most offensive to the American spirit of independence. The Ballington Booths owed to themselves and to their numerous friends the explanation they have offered. It is a document that does them credit, and it will strengthen the firm hold which they have already made on this country.

So far as the Greater New-York bill is concerned one thing is certain: It is that the measure cannot be passed again without the aid of Tammany votes. It was Tammany votes that drove it through the Assembly before, and nothing but Tammany votes can save it from being knocked out, if an attempt to repass it is made. Mayor Wurster has vetoed the measure; it is probable that Mayor Strong has done the same. Is the formal disapproval of the bill by the representatives of these two great cities to go for nothing? We presume it will in the Senate, but the members of the Assembly will scarcely lose sight of the fact that their record will come before the people for review at the election next fall. Only sixty-four Republicans voted for the bill on its passage; seventy-six were required to pass it; ninety-one votes in its favor were cast, of which twenty-two were those of the Tammany representatives. If the same Platt-Croker combination is effective again, can it be possible that Governor Morton will approve a measure so passed? Hackett and Lauterbach and Cantor stoutly affirm that the bill will be "jammed through" again, but it may be that their wish is the father of their faith.

PRECEDENTS OF NO VALUE.

Precedents count for nothing this year. Democratic friends, who are hunting records to show that New-York has been uncertain in voting. and Republican friends, who are pleased with the idea that favorites have not often won in conventions, may well take notice that there is no precedent for such a prostration of business and industry as has resulted from Democratic success in 1892. Experience, the stern schoolmaster, found all other rods insufficient, and has been using a new one, heavier than any that ever lacerated the backs of American scholars prior to 1893. Even the Civil War, if it taught that generation the meaning and extent of Democratic disloyalty, did not teach anybody the amazing incapacity of that party to govern, or its tremendous power to do mischief.

These are things which the voters have been

learning in much suffering and sorrow. No man can form a conception of the deluge of misfortune which has swept over the homes of American wage-carners since the vote for "a change" in 1892. The folly and the penalty were both without precedent. It is not unreasonable to expect that the revolution in feeling and purpose of the people will also prove beyond precedent. Never before, at least since 1841. and even then not so plainly, have the millions been forced by personal experience to learn the consequences of bad economic legislation. There are thousands of Democrats in every State today who are deliberately voting Republican ballots as often as they have a chance, in order to bring back Republican good times. This state of facts, which will hardly be denied by men who know anything of the country, is rendered more potent in its influence by the renewed depression this year, and by the peculiar distribution of it. When the loud-voiced boom came last summer there were many politicians who hoped that the wage-earning millions might forget what they had lost and suffered under Democracy. But the prostration returns in some departments of business as severe as at any previous time, and in every one it is enough to remind workers and voters how great has been the change since the country enjoyed its highest prosperity under the McKinley act in the months just preceding the last Presidential election. Moreover, there is a peculiarly instructive discrimination in the distribution of disaster. Sales of wool at Boston are the smallest in all the records of that market, and prices of wool, as farmers know, are about the lowest they ever saw. But the change in wool was absolutely to Free Trade. Not 40 per cent of the machinery for making men's woollens is now in operation. years as it is now. But the heaviest decrease in duties was in woollen goods. Farmers are getting the lowest prices for farm products, as a whole, that they ever received, but the Mc Kinley tariff was the first that endeavored consistently to protect the farmers. Meanwhile the fron industry is getting along better, though not well, for Democrats were forced to accept Republican duties on most of the iron products in order to pass any tariff bill whatever. The object-lesson is not one which will be easily for-

This experience, being beyond all precedent, renders it likely that the people will ignore all precedent in their angry application of a remedy, They are not in the mood to be patient with any bosses who stand in the way of the demand for thoroughgoing Protection. They are not at all in the humor to vote just as the whim seizes them, between Friday night and Tuesday morning, as they have done in some States and some elections heretofore. The men who have to reckon with 13,000,000 angry Americans next November may as well forget all the precedents ever recorded.

ENGLAND'S FINANCIAL SHOWING. An interesting bit of what some call the

irony of fate is presented just now by the financial condition of America and England. The United States has for the first time in many years forsaken its traditional tariff policy, and in a measure striven to adopt English ideas and practices. As a result, for the first time in many years it is in financial straits. Its Treasury has a deficit instead of a surplus. It is forced to increase its debt by borrowing money to make up its lack of revenue. At the same time England is enjoying the greatest financial prosperity in all her history. Her surplus is the largest ever known, far larger even than Mr. Gladstone's famous promised one of twenty-two years ago, which was to be a financial wonder of the world. And now England is seriously considering the abandonment of her long-established and characteristic tariff policy, and the adoption more or less completely of that American system which America has temporarily abandoned. America in her prosperity turned to English ideas, and fell. Upon her fall England rose to unexampled prosperity, and then turned to

American ideas. The British surplus this year is reckoned at more than \$38,000,000. It is derived from no isolated sources and from no special conditions. unless from the "infamy and dishonor" which Mr. Cleveland and his Cuckoos have imposed upon America. It indicates simply a general expansion of British trade in all directions, perhaps most largely with this country. It indicates, that is, the high-water mark, to date, of British commercial prosperity, so far as prosperity is shown by the revenue returns. other European nation makes such a showing. At the same time none of them have been materially losing trade. Germany has been gaining so rapidly as to arouse many jealous apprehensions in England, and France, Italy, Austria and Russin have more than held their own. Indeed, the one important Nation in all the world which has seriously failed in trade or revenue is the United States, and it is the very one in which English trade has been most increased.

policy was persisted in. It is now plainer than | plus should be synchronous with America's dis-

What will the British Government do with its overflowing Treasury? In 1874 Mr. Gladstone reckoned on a surplus of \$27,500,000-by far the largest then on record-and promised the people that if they would return him again power he would abolish the income tax. Perhaps he would have done so; but they did not return him to power. In later years he not only maintained the tax, but increased it on a discriminating Socialistic scale. That the present Government will fulfil the promise he made in 1874 is scarcely to be expected. It might do But there are other uses to which the surplus may more profitably, from a political point of view, be put Great schemes are being considered-the relief of agriculture from its burdens, the construction of vast public works, the furthering of Imperial defence, and, most of all, the cultivation of the Empire's neglected estates and the establishment of a worldwide customs union. These seem to be the enterprises to which the Government will give its chief attention, and for the execution of them it has such an opportunity as no other Government ever had before—the opportunity of great financial resources, a great majority in Parliament and ample time for work.

MR. DOBSON'S DISCLOSURE.

Mr. James Dobson, the well-known woollen manufacturer of Philadelphia, who is now, as he has ever been, a Republican of great influence, gives an entirely new explanation of the Washington conference which he attended. It was not designed to promote a new party, or a bolt from the Republican party, and Mr. Dobson says, in emphatic words: party for me. No. sir; I am a Republican, and believe that the Republican party is the best "as the most available agency to accomplish "public good." Why, then, did he and others like him go to Washington to confer with the silver bolters? His own declaration is of im-

Whatever interpretation may have been placed upon the conference, that was not its purp. The original idea, as it was broached to me, the silver Senators who had blocke to show the silver Senators who had blocked the passage of the Dingley Revenue bill that higher customs duties were of as much consequence to the mines, the sheep and the lumber of the West as to the mills and factories of the East. It seemed worth while to make an effort to convince the silver Senators that they were only injuring the material interests of their States, without advancing the cause of silver, by holding up the revenue bill. Why, there were several manufacturers invited to the conference who do not favor bimetallism.

This statement is entirely consistent with the fact, now well known, that several manufacturers who were present flatly disavowed the next day any sympathy or accord with the silver Senators and their purpose, while others are known to have been present who are emphatically opposed to free coinage. But Mr. Dobson's disclosure of the real purpose of the manufacturers—the purpose which they were led to suppose was the only object of the confer ence-exhibits in a stronger light than ever the dishonesty of those who centrived the confer ence with deliberate intention to misrepresent it, and afterward did falsify its character and action. Mr. Dobson himself, though exceedingly carnest in urging the restoration of silver to use, does not believe in free coinage by this country without agreement with other countries, for he says:

These results, in my deliberate judgment, can only be accomplished, first, by higher tariff duties, which shall furnish revenue sufficient to pay the running expenses of the Government; and, second, by the remonetization of silver, by an international agreement, if possible.

The word "only" and the subsequent remarks of Mr. Dobson entirely exclude the idea that this country by separate action can fix the relative value of silver. He goes on to say that "Eng-"land is ready to join us as soon as we make the 'effort to bring it about"; that "all the members "of the Government wish to see bimetallism re-"stored throughout the world," and that they are ready to "reopen the India mints and to open negotiations with other Governments to restore the relative stability of the two metals." Whether he is mistaken in this or not, the belief he holds is given as the basis of his efforts to "remonetize silver by international agreement," the experts state, and many say the prostration and not by separate action. It follows that the lutely misrepresented by the silver men, who have pretended that he was in accord with the silver bolters.

It is only just to Mr. Dobson, and not a high compliment either, to say that his argument for restoration of silver to monetary use is alto gether more forcible than has been made by any silver Senator or journal. It presents points which well deserve consideration hereafter. But the immediate question is whether a senseless demand for separate free coinage in this country shall be presented as a condition without which the wool-growers of Montana and Utah and Colorado, and the woollen workers of the Eastern States, shall not be permitted to have needed protection. That line of action is not only condemned by Mr. Dobson, but it was precisely the course which he attended the confer ence to protest against and prevent, if possible

His picture of the prostration of great industries is in itself a terrible arraignment of the polting Senators, who had the power to pass a bill giving material, though not complete, re lief, and who have obstinately refused. Dobson's payroll was \$136,000 per month in 1893, and it is now only \$60,000. Not half the people, he states, who were working full time with good wages in Dolan's mills in 1893 can get any work at all there now. "The Textile Manufacturers' Journal' shows that out of 42,287 employes in the woollen mills answering circulars, only 27,206 are now at work, or 64 per cent, the payrolls also showing an average reduction of 18.8 per cent since 1892; and sim ilar results are shown in other branches of the weollen industry, in dress goods, carpets, blan kets, yarns and knit goods. What the silver bolters have don for the wool-growers of their own State The Tribune has already shown.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

There is something more than a mere family wrangle in the discuption of the Salvation Army. It never has been an organization fitted for permanent usefulness on American soil. Declaration of Independence meant something. Fidelity to its principles is as necessary now as it ever was. Neither in religion nor in any other effort is there reason why an American citizen should be subject to a foreign power which might at any time become a power hostile to the interests of his country. Doubtless to some the thought may seem strange, but the man who cannot be a thorough and loyal American can never have the best or widest influence with the masses of Americans, and there is good reason why he should not.

The Booth family conducted the Salvation Army very much as a personal affair. Loyalty to the nation was nowhere; even loyalty to God was apparently secondary, and the thing most of all regarded was loyalty to General Booth. His children were intrusted with a large share of the control in different countries, and they with all other officers were expected to feel that they had no country and knew no ruler except the General. Great results have been achieved by a similar organization in the Catholic Church, and its potency for certain purposes is unques tioned. But it is not an American institution. is not in harmony with American interests or beliefs, does not belong here, and could never become permanently naturalized. A genuine American does not submit himself to despotic power of any sort. He does not take upon himself obligations which may require him to throw aside his duty to the great family of Americans. He prefers to be true to that great family rather than to the Booth family. He knows that there is room enough and work enough for the best of men right here, in the saving of souls and uplifting of lives of Americans, and that the time has not yet come for him to consent to expatriate himself at anybody's command, in order to employ his life and efforts elsewhere.

The liberal gifts of money to promote and sustain an organization for the uplifting of American millions were not with the idea that any part of the fund could be diverted to use in other countries. Presently it appeared that, under the technical laws of the organization, it was not only possible to divert part but every dollar of these gifts to uses in other countries-and that, too, at the will not of any of the donors nor of any American, but solely at the discretion of a foreigner. It may be assumed that the donors had a very high confidence in General Booth as the head of the organization which they helped to support-though in the light of the latest disclosures it may be doubted if that confidence was justified-but the fact is beyond dispute that they trusted in him because of the known character, great services and devoted life of his son, who had practically created and was expected to remain in charge of the work in this country. When it came to light that part of the funds raised in this country were ordered to be sent elsewhere for use there was a painful shock of surprise, and with ample reason, Probably to almost every donor the thing was utterly unexpected.

GERMANY'S CENSUS AND COLONIES.

Germany is rejoicing in her latest census returns, especially when she compares them with those of France. As is well known, for some years there has been practically no increase of population in France, and for many years-indeed, for a number of generations-the rate of increase has been very low. In Germany, on the contrary, there is a large and steady increase, perhaps larger than in any other European country excepting Great Britain. The German Imperial census of last December, of which the returns have just been published, revealed a population of 52,244,503. Five years before it was 49,428,470. The increase was thus 2,816,033, or more than 51/2 per cent in five years. In 1871 the population of the Empire was only 41,069,846. The increase of the quarter-century has thus amounted to more than 11,000,000. This has been effected, moreover, in spite of enormous emigration, and in spite of the depressing influence of the military sys-

This condition of affairs gives a great impulse to the colonial spirit in Germany. For France to build up a colonial empire, when her population is increasing at the rate of less than a million in a generation, seems a wellnigh hopeless task. But Germany, it is argued, should surely be able to succeed. Her increase is sufficient to populate extensive colonies and yet make a good showing in each home census. Since 1871 she might have spared a million or two, who would have been sufficient to form a magniticent colony. Indeed, she has been sending out emigrants to foreign lands at a much greater rate than that. The trouble is her emigrants do not go to her

colonial territories. They come to the United States, or go to South America, or to some of the British colonies. The number settling in German Africa or the German islands of the Pacific Ocean is so small as to be unworthy of consideration. Germany is one of the largest three landholders in Africa. She has for years owned vast tracts of fine land in that continent -land eminently well adapted to European colonization.' Yet the number of her citizens in all her territories there is to-day less than 1,000. Moreover, with the single exception of the tiny territory of Togoland, all her African posses sions are a cause of expense to her instead of a source of profit. They cost her about \$2,750. 000 a year. That is \$2,750 a year for each colo nist she has succeeded in settling there. Certainly that is not an encouraging showing. She is doing no better abroad than France is at home. Perhaps this explains why she is so anxious to get possession of the Transvaal, so which will be able to pay its way and to grow into a populous and substantial State.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The most encouraging news of the week is also the most surprising, namely, that the outout of pig-fron April 1, was a trifle larger than March 1, and only about 12 per cent below the maximum which was reached November 1. This appears in spite of the demonstrated excess of production over consumption of pigiron which has swelled the known unsold stocks 321,575 tons since November 1, and 58,168 tons in March alone, while the stocks of the great steel-making companies which are not included have also undoubtedly increased largely. It has been obvious from the course of the markets that the demand was much below the supply. Though the various combinations have supported prices of important products of iron, they have declined, on the whole, 8 per cent since November 1, while pig-iron has declined over 4 per cent, and unsold stocks are piling up, and many works have shortened time or temporarily stopped, and in spite of all this the confidence of makers is such that the production continues slightly larger than March 1. Obviously this is because makers count upon a great demand for products in the near future believing that the steel billet pool, the Southern combination of pig producers, the inchoate wire and barbed-wire combinations, the bar asthe rail, beam and nail associations, and the combinations in Lake ore and coke, will soon be able to advance prices so as to force another season of general haste to buy. It is not by any means impossible, though as yet scarce ly any purchasing has been done at the advanced prices fixed by the billet pool, and it meets with strong opposition from a multitude of smaller manufacturers, and from the tinplate producers.

Another fact of some importance is that th nominal price of wheat advanced 1% cents last week. Purchases of actual wheat in the market has long ceased to bear any practical relation to the price of options, and the Produce Exchange seems able to conceal prices in actual transactions if any occur, so that the only record made known seems to be of gambling in futures, but the May option advanced on continued reports of injury by storms and frosts which appear to have some basis. The Government report is more gloomy than it was a year ago. But at that time the reports were dismal enough to cheat all sorts of people into buying all the way up from 60 to 84 cents, but before July came the price had dropped nearly 10 cents, and by the end of August 8 cents more, and continued below 70 cents through the marketing of nearly all the crop. It is not certain that, after such an experience, even the most unhappy reports will command much confidence this year. Instead of the predicted great decrease in yield there was apparently a larger yield in 1895 than in 1894, and the official statement makes Western receipts from July 27 to April 4, 167,069,384 bushels, against 123,405,789 in the same months of the previous year, while Atlantic exports, flour included, since July 1 have been 70,733,149 bushels, against 84,922,871 last year.

cotton for consumption were but 1.440 bales, and for export about 900 bales, while the betting on futures amounted to 315,900 bales. Ellison's statement of European mill stocks has not

yet been received, and the European com- missionaries of the Christian Church are de mercial stocks of American have decreased ous fellows who will bear a good deal of we 3,000 bales since April 1, while visible stocks here have decreased 158,988 bales. date 6,469,892 bales have come into sight, and in 1893, after the yield of only 6,717,142 bales, only 6,113,834 had come into sight April 14, three days later. After this exact date in that year about 620,000 bales came forward, and a like movement this year would make the crop 7,090,000, but during the last two weeks 127,010 bales have come into sight, against 100,948 in 1893. Northern spinners have taken in the same two weeks 31,422 bales, against 44,558 in 1893, and quite a number of the mills are decreasing production, while some at the South, which did not stop at all during the panic of 1893, have stopped during the last week. The recent reductions in prices of cotton goods have as yet brought no considerable improvement in the

demand.

The woollen mills are doing less every we and the elaborate statement of "The Textile Manufacturers' Journal' indicates that only 64 per cent of the hands in the woollen manufacture are now employed, and those at an average reduction of 18.8 per cent in wages. The sales of wool, said to be the smallest ever known at Boston, were the smallest for many years, if not ever, at the three chief markets, amounting to only 1,194,900 pounds domestic and 1,047,700 foreign, against 2,775,400 domestic, and 3,154,800 foreign for the same week last year. Some impertant mills have changed to hosiery, and enough have changed to the manufacture of dress goods to cause a little apprehension in that branch, although the trade is encouraged by Treasury rulings which have exposed undervaluations and advanced duties on a great quantity of French and German goods, in the case of one house as much as \$60,000 on a single invoice. But the domestic demand for men's woollens continues extremely small. The boot and shoe business is also narrow as respects new orders, although the shops are now beginring to deliver more goods than a year ago on the orders taken in February and March. Leather has taken a sharp turn downward, prices at Boston averaging about 4 per cent lower for the

The stock market scarcely deserves mention. Only 747,159 shares were sold in all; 374,819, or over half, of five Trust stocks; only 238,697 of the seven largest railroad stocks, and 133,642 shares of all other stocks. It is not strange that the public takes little interest in a market which is entirely absorbed by such operations as those in Tobacco and Sugar. Railroad earnings for March, according to "The Financial Chronicle," were 4.42 per cent larger than last year, but 27 fewer roads are reporting than in 1893, and the roads which do report for both years show earnings 11.2 per cent less than in 1893. The tonnage is nevertheless larger than ever before at this season. The market is not inactive because money is either scarce or close, for receipts from the West this week have about balanced the exports of gold, and quite large amounts have been offered here by foreign lenders on short time. Commercial paper is more salable, and some mill paper is taken, there being much satisfaction that the large failures in March have not been followed by others of like magnitude.

"Ricycleville" would have been a very good name for Greater New-York yesterday, except that it would have failed to differentiate it from the rat of the country.

The Governor and a majority of the Civil Service Commissioners have passed judgment on an important point affecting the Civil Service of the State. But their ruling is not final. The courts are yet to be heard from, and they are likely to be heard from with emphasis.

There is a serious question of fact involved in the controversy between the Rev. Dr. Lanahan and the Methodist Church. He has written a book to prove that the old charges made by him against the Book Concern twenty-four years ago were never really investigated at the time, and he announces his intention of bringing the whole matter up in the General Conference that is to meet next month. The officers of the Book Concern, on the other hand, say the charges were investigated and shown to be groundless. One thing is certain, if Dr. Lanahan persists in reopening the matter, there will be a

The Hon. Patrick J. Gleason, of Long Island City, can hardly consider his chances of being the first Mayor of Greater New-York as bright as he supposed them to be a few days ago.

military service in Cuba. Why not? Everything else has falled. The insurgents are constantly gaining ground. Balloons might be a good thing. We would be quite willing to lend them the great and only Dyrenforth to take charge of the balloons. He might be more successful than he was in making rain by the production of a great big noise.

Dr. Silverman thinks that Dr. Lee has done his fellow-clergymen a great wrong by drawing suspicion against them. Dr. Silverman has taken measures to prevent, so far as he is able, the diminution of this wrong.

When Mayor Wurster had prepared his veto message he immediately gave it to the press. Mayor Strong, however, put a padlock on his by sending it to Albany with instructions that the first news of it should be given to the Legislature. What he gained by that it is impossible to see. Surely no members of the Legislature would have complained of a lack of courtesy to that body if the memorandum had been promptly made public. On the other hand, every Senator and Assemblyman, as well as the people generally, would have been glad to know as soon as possible what the Mayor's decision was. It will strike most people that Mayor Wurster pursued the more sensible course.

It was a day of wheel and woe yesterday. The woe was felt by those who did not have a

tion of a Christian minister should get two eminent Jewish rabbles into a public dispute. But strange are the interlacings of modern life. A man does or says something, and the chances are about even whether it will hurt the feelings of some sporadic citizen of Central Africa, or his

These cities are not likely to take that "leap in the dark" against which President Low warned them. Consolidation is bound to come. So much may be admitted, say the unwavering advocates of the autonomy of Brooklyn. But when it comes, let it come in a rational manner. Let us have no more of the putting of the cart before the horse. It is easy enough to get hold of the matter right end first. There must be no repetition of the attempt to declare consolidation as a fact at some time in the future, leaving the scheme of consolidation to be worked out afterward. No rational person, no matter how earnest a friend of consolidation he may be, can want that. Consolidation against the will of the people would be a grievous wrong. The people must have the deciding voice, and the simplest thing is to give them an opportunity to vote on the question again at the coming election. They know enough now to vote on it intelligently

The Turkish Government is apparently yet ignorant of the fact that many thousands of Armenians have been brutally murdered in the Turkish Empire: but it is dead certain that the

David Bennett Hill may never be Pr but he has a campaign button, at least one been put on the market, and a most sugge one it is. In its centre is the head of the S which candor compels us to say is a libel him, for it makes him look for all the world a Bowery barkeeper. Over the head is the we "Hill" in black letters, with two exclama marks after it, and underneath are the inc words: "He is a Democrat." There you the whole story told in epic simplicity. He is a Democrat." With such a button in evi dence, why should the Democrats be in so great a stew about a candidate?

PERSONAL.

Captain John Billings, a well-known riverman, thus quoted in "The Albany Evening Journal "The shad season in the Hudson River extends March 15 to June 15. Of course, a good deal of ing is done out of season, but the game conare giving more attention each year to the m sion of the illegal practice. The shad cal sion of the lilegal practice. The shad catch year was very gratifying. I believe that the fix compiled by the Fisheries, Game and Forest mission place the amount of fish taken at a thing over eleven hundred thousand. As the were sold at an average price of about 15 cents at the sum netted Hudson River fishermen from sale of their catches last year considerably than \$150,000. Many fishermen along the river prize enough from their shad sales during the timonths' season to live comfortably for the entwelve months."

Professor Virchow, of Berlin, says that in the diphtheria cases in the Emperor and Empress Free diphtheria cases in the Emperor and Empress Preserick Hospital for Children, the serum treatment has been generally adopted, and with brilliant secss, for whereas the percentage of deaths from this terrible disease was 37.63 in the years 189, 75 and 1893, it was only 27.8 in 1894, and 11.2 in 1895, 75 and 1893, it was only 27.8 in 1894, and 11.2 in 1895, 75 and 1893 are secsionally second in 1895 was 538. Prophylactic injections were administered to 460 children, of whom 18 afterward cases the disease, but only in a slight form. The treatment of scarlet fever by serum was much less successful. Of the 306 patients received, 25.1 per condition.

"The Albany Times-Union" says: many Albanians who daily handle the saitstoneware jugs and crocks in common use to know that the cradle of industry in America was here in our own city, and that the pioneer of the industry, on this side of the Atlantic, was P Cushman, grandfather of the genial Colonel Ha C. Cushman, so well-known to the present gention of Albanians. Paul Cushman was of ste Puritan stock, his ancestors having been as Puritan stock, his ancestors having been amount those who chartered the Mayflower and established the colony of Plymouth, in Massachusetts, Mr. Cushman came to Albany at an early age, and is 1806 established here the first pottery where departive ware was made on the Western continent. Before the establishment of Mr. Cushman's pottery all decorated stoneware was brought from England Holland. Mr. Cushman brought over some uppert Dutch potters and commenced the manufacture of the contract of the commenced of the manufacture of the contract of the contrac and Holland. Mr. Cushman brought over some pert Dutch potters and commenced the manufactu of ornamental stoneware. Many pieces of his educated with finely cut designs in vinework more elaborate devices are still in existence. To pieces are now of great value, and, indeed, scarcely be purchased at any price. A number them are still retained in the Cushman family where they are highly prized as family relica."

At a recent meeting of the Finance Committee @ the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, Boston, attention was called to a statement the the Prince of Wales is not feeling kindly toward to and in proof of the faisity of the charge a letter was read from Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Raikes, of the read from Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Raikes, of the Honorable Artillery of London, dated March B, is which he says that the arrangements for the reception of the Boston organization when it arrives is London are going on satisfactorily, and that the Prince of Wales has sanctioned the use of his name on the committee which has been appointed to make arrangements for the coming visit. Confidence is expressed that the affair will be a success in every way. The Finance Committee has already received liberal responses to the request made for funds to defray the expenses of the trip, and assurances that all the money needed will be forthcoming to make the trip a success.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The latest papers received from Paraguay, dated February 22, furnish one more evidence of the friendship of that little South American Republic for the United States. It is known that there is already a Paraguayan town named Hayes City, after Priscilla Hayes. On February 22 "La Opision," a semi-official organ of the Government General Esgusquiza, President of Paragnay, bent its leader with these lines: "The great Republic of national fêtes, the anniversary of the birth of Ge eral George Washington." It ends its editorial by saying: "Let the North American colony living among us receive our best sentiments of frie

A Correct Diagnosis.—George—Eh? You got engaged last night? Gus, my old, my dear friend, tell me how you did it.

Gus—Really, I hardly know myself. Couldn't help to the falling downstairs. I was on the edge

it. Just like falling downstairs. I was on the edge of a proposal, she gave me a push, and there I was engaged.

"Well, I haven't had any such experience. Every time I try to start my knees knock together, and my teeth chatter, and my tongue cleaves to the roof of my mouth. I've tried a dozen times to pop the question to Miss De Pink, and slumped every time." 'Yes." You are courting the wrong girl."-(New-York

Those who have read Purcell's "Life of Cardinal

Manning." recently published, will recall how vigor ously Archbishop Manning opposed the attempt of John Henry Newman to found a Catholic school in Oxford. The most intelligent Catholics in England believed that such a school would be a good thing for Catholicism; but Dr. Manning had enough fluence to defeat the scheme. It is now announce however, that the Jesuits, whom Cardinal Marning especially disliked, and whom he would not perm o teach in the archdiocese, are about to carry Newman's scheme by establishing a scholastic at Oxford. The Rev. R. F. Clarke, M. A., wat to be the head of the hall, was formerly a fellow a St. John's College, Oxford. A rumor is also current that the secular clergy of the Catholic Church England will soon establish a house at Cambridge

England will soon establish a house at Cambridge Trying to Be Reconciled.—"You ought to have gone to church this morning, Billiger," said Mrs. McSwat, removing her wraps. "It was such a beautiful sermon. The preacher showed that everything has its place in the pian of creation. Even the snakes, mice, lisards, caterpillars, fless and things of that kind, that we consider nuisances, fill some important and useful mission in life, he says, if we could only know what it is."
"Did he say anything about that freckle-faces Stapleford boy next door?" asked Mr. McSwat. "Don't rooff, Billiger. It was such an uplifting discourse. It reconciled one to the—O, look! look! "What's the matter, Lobella?"
"That nasty cockroach! Ooh! Kill it quick!"

An effort is being made by Harvard graduates arrange the donation of scholarships so that the and so that indigence shall have no weight whatever. At the present time Harvard has an immense fund to be devoted to the purpose of schearships, about \$75,000 a year being available for arships, about \$75,000 a year being these. In almost every instance, however, the have to be awarded on the double basis of scholarship and reed. A recent Harvard writer on the ship should be marked with the brand 'Indigence' founders of new scholarships are urged, on thes free to all, rich and poor alike.

"Talk of presence of mind," said Fogs; "did I ever teil you of Pullyhard, the dentist? No? Well, he was down in Florida, and, failing into the river, one of the bigsest alligators you ever saw made for him. In an instant poor Pullyhard was in the reptile's jaws, and in another moment the life would have been crushed out of him. But when Pullyhard saw the creature's teeth, he pulled out a probe he always carries with him, and, pressing it into the gator's gums, he asked: "Do you feel that." Of gator's gums, he asked: "Do you feel that." Of course the reptile acreamed with pain, and of course he spat Pullyhard out as quick as he would a helpotato."

"Yes," said Bass, after ruminating upon the story.
"Yes," said Bass, after ruminating upon the story.
"but I shouldn't call that presence of mind, but a slavish devotion to one's profession.
"That's what I always contended," replied Fogs.
"but Pullyhard would have it that it was presence of mind."—(Boston Transcript.

A young woman in Paris, who says sh by the Angel Gabriel, is predicting the future, and thousands of credulous people are consulting her. Her favorite topic is war, and she declares that France has erred, and is to be chastised. England, too, is to have her pride lowered. She predicts that war will break out before the end of the year, but it will be preceded by another revolution which will convulse France. The ecclesiastical authorities are said to be much exercised by the young woman's doings, and it is believed the Archbishop of Paris

Pride and Prejudice.—"I'd by ashamed to go around begging," said the prosperous citizen.
"Pride's a funny thing, ain't it?" answered Mr.
Everett Wrest. "Here you are, too proud to begand here I am, too proud to work. Takes all sories to make a world, I guess." (Indianapolis Journal)